

**Sri GANGADHARA NAMOSHI.**—I press for a division.

*The House divided :*

*yes : 41 : Nos 26.*

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—The motion is adopted.

### THE MYSORE VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTIES BILL, 1964.

*Motion to consider.*

**Sri R. M. PATIL** (Minister for Home).—Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Mysore Village Defence Parties Bill, 1964 be taken into consideration.”

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Village Defence Parties Bill, 1964 be taken into consideration.”

The House will now adjourn for recess till 4-05 p.m.

*The House adjourned for recess at Thirty-five Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at five Minutes past Four of the Clock.*

**Sri R. M. PATIL.**—

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Sir,.....

[DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

### Member's Representation

**Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.**—Sir, we make a mistake between the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker. We should not repeatedly commit mistakes in this matter.

**Sri S. R. KANTHI.**—In the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when I was the Deputy Speaker, every time I entered the House I was announced as the Speaker. When the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker, he is in the position of the Speaker. I go a step further and say that whenever I presided as Deputy Speaker in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the members there used to address me as Mr. Speaker.

**Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.**—Sir, I can address you only as Deputy Speaker and not as a Speaker. When one of the members of the panel of Chairman occupies the Chair, we can only address him as Chairman. The procedure we are following may be wrong. I request the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker to go into this matter and decide it.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—Let us see.

† **Sri R. M. PATIL.**—Sir, this Bill is meant for the protections of villages and for the maintenance of law and order in the villages. This Bill contemplates the organisation of a village defence force. It is a voluntary organisation, but the machinery that is to be set up under the provisions of this Bill is a voluntary machinery charged with the task of preserving peace, protecting property and maintaining law and order in the villages. These provisions are in vogue in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar. These provisions are contained in section 63B of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 and in Rules 416 to 44 of the Police Manual. Similarly during the Second World War, a force was created in the Cities and also in the villages in old Mysore area under caption 'Watch and Ward', the object being as enunciated in the statement of objects and reasons in the Bill. The village defence parties existing in the four districts of the Bombay area are voluntary organisations of able bodied villagers meant for the defence of villages against the depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals. These parties are constituted under the Bombay Police Act, 1951. In the present national emergency when the police are engaged in important duties, it is considered necessary to organise village defence parties throughout the State for the defence of villages, protection of persons and property and preservation of public order and tranquillity. Similarly, in respect of protection of property and preservation of public order and tranquillity, the Home Guards Act of 1962 was passed and it is in force. The home guards are normally meant for urban areas whereas the village defence parties will be organised in the villages more or less for the same object, one more or less for the same purpose. Sir, now I will deal with the important clauses so far as this Bill is concerned. Clause 3 relates to the constitution of village defence parties. The machinery that is to organise them is the Police machinery. The Inspector General of Police is the head of the organisation. Similarly in the areas wherever there are Deputy Inspectors General of Police, they will have the same functions and exercise the same powers which the Inspector General of Police would exercise. The District unit will be under the control of the Superintendent of Police and the taluk organisations are constituted according to police station jurisdiction. So, the Sub-Inspector is the organising agency for the purpose of this force. The point at issue is to pick and choose key men in the villages who are between the ages of 20 and 50 and they will be educated and trained. So, how to select these persons is a question. That is also a point for consideration and that will be decided according to the character, merit and good background of the persons concerned. It was stated that the superintendence of the village defence parties will

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vest in Government. So, for the actions of the organisation which is to be organised under the provisions of this Bill, the Government is responsible. Whatever lacuna that is likely to occur will be set right by the Government in order to see that the objects of the Bill and the provisions of the Bill are kept in tact and carried out in the interests of the villagers. The powers of Inspector-General of Police are given in clause 5. So far as clause 6 is concerned, the Superintendent is empowered to constitute village defence parties in the District. Clause 7 refers to qualifications so far as members of the village defence parties are concerned. Clause 8 refers to appointment of Members. The headman of the Village Defence Parties is named as Kotwal. For every village defence party, the Superintendent shall appoint one of its members as Kotwal whose powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed. Clause 10 refers to appointment of Station and District Village Defence Officers. Clause 11 refers to control and training of members and officers. Clause 12 deals with the functions and duties of members. Then there is a safety clause, clause 13 which says :

"(1) Every member of the Village Defence Party shall, when called out for duty have the same powers, liabilities, privileges and protection as Police Officers appointed under the Mysore Police Act, 1908, the Madras District Police Act, 1859, the Police Act, 1861, the Hyderabad District Police Act, 1329 Fasli or the Bombay Police Act, 1951, as the case may be.

(2) No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the Village Defence Party in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in the exercise of his power or the discharge of his functions or duties as such member, except with the previous sanction of the Government."

Under clause 16, they are deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. So, this will be an auxiliary force to help the police in times of need and the necessity has arisen because of the emergency and as such, this Bill has been contemplated and it has been introduced and I crave the indulgence of this House for its consideration.

SRI V. S. PATIL (Belgaum I).—This is a measure in which we have some experience in our area. Of course, every Bill that is brought before this august House by the Government—only the bright side of it is shown or displayed before us. But the darker side or hindrances are never exposed or brought to the notice of the House.

Village Defence was necessitated in 1950 in the Bombay area due to the disturbed conditions that were prevalent at that time in that area. It was very difficult for the Police Department to protect life and property of the villagers in that area. That was why a move was made to see that the Government departments, especially the Police Department, were helped in maintaining not only law and order, but also in

protecting the lives and property of the people residing in villages. To some extent it was successful in the initial stages. Just like our Prohibition Law,—at the initial stage, people would not dare to do anything against the law, but as time passes on and as people become habituated, in the working of these various Acts, some people of extraordinary ability try to find out ways to get out of the clutches of the law and to make capital out of it. That is the tendency which we have seen in recent days. So, initially, this village defence organisation was good. They have done some good work. But, subsequently, a lot of useless people so far as law-abiding nature is concerned, entered into this organisation; especially boot-leggers and persons who were habitual offenders or who habitually committed a breach of law, practically got hold of this organisation and unfortunately for us, the Police Department became practically share-holders of the spoils. We have got so many examples of this organisation and the workers in this organisation in the Bombay area. Our State cannot be a separate entity so far as human nature is concerned. Here also there are Police Officers who are practically supporting, managing and controlling illicit distillation in our part. I can point out to the Hon'ble Minister if he comes with me the illicit distillation and sale of illicit liquor under the control of police officers. They keep a guard on the front side of the house and people go and have their drink and come out. Nobody questions this. I can point out to my friend Sri Patil if he accompanies me and comes to Belgaum of course, secretly. We have seen it with our own eyes. It is going on in open day light.

There is another side also. We are paying 80 to 85 rupees per month to the Police Constable. In these days, it is impossible for any honest person to live on 85 rupees and to maintain his family. There is a case of a Police Constable, attached to the Central Jail at Belgaum. He is getting Rs. 85. He has got six or seven children. These small children have no cloths. His wife delivered, 15 or 20 days back and she had to go out for work, washing utensils of others. This is the condition because of the rise in prices and Government is unable to check it or to help their own Government servants in any way. That is why I feel it is no use simply blaming them or individuals. We must blame the Government for not checking the soaring prices are not supporting their own servants by giving them articles at controlled prices for daily use. That is why I should like to say that even though the intention of this Bill is good, it is likely to be misused in the future. And, the worst use that is being made is that these village defence parties are used by the ruling party for their election. This is the worst thing that I have seen. Even though the intention as disclosed in the Bill is good, still the manner in which it is being made use of by the officers and the party men in power is a danger to democracy in our country. That is why I should like to say that some of these provisions require to be overhauled in order to defend the people and democracy in our country. Otherwise, the misuse that is being made of these organisations in the Bombay area will repeat here also and spoil the name of democracy.

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I wish to deal with the various provisions in the Bill. About functions and duties, Government have taken the power to themselves. I think the powers and duties must be specifically mentioned in the Act itself. We have passed several Acts, the Police Act and other Acts, wherein we have specifically mentioned duties, functions, rights and liabilities of these various bodies, which have been created on the floor of this House. So, it is quite essential that the duties of these village police or defence parties are clearly defined so that there may be no lacunae or no defect in the working of this Act.

Then there is one more thing, a new thing, that has come to my knowledge. In clause 9, Kothwal has been mentioned. This word has not been defined at all. Who is a Kothwal? What are his function and duties? Who is to appoint him? What are his qualifications? There is no mention of any of these things at all. This unlimited discretion should not be there. There must be some limitation; his experience may be of such a degree and there must be other qualifications. If we go on giving power to appoint anybody it will be difficult. So far as this question is concerned I would like to suggest one thing if it is acceptable to the Government. Now we have abolished village officers, i.e., patels, police patels, etc. Why not that person be appointed as head of the Village Defence Party? Instead of having a separate Kothwal, why not the Government appoint police patrol? Police patrol is practically the head of the village not only for reporting the occurrence of crime but in some other matters also.

4-30 P.M.

There is another thing in clause 3. When we intend implementing this Act throughout the State, why should we give power to the Government under clause 3 to the effect that Government may, by notification, direct any Superintendent to constitute such a Police party. When the Bill comes into effect every Police Superintendent is bound to do that and where is the necessity of issuing a notification? So, I submit that to my mind this clause is not necessary as it will be the duty of every Superintendent to see that the provisions of this Act are implemented. Why should we again impose a duty on our Government which is overworked?

Clause 7 refers to qualification of member of the village defence party—Here the wordings used are “fit” and “capable.” What do we understand by the use of words “fit and capable”. In what way the person has to be fit? Is it physically or educationally or mentally or morally? This is all too vague. Taking advantage of such vagueness the boot-leggers and miscreants or what we call them in modern words Goondas, have entered into that organisation. That is why there must be a very strict qualification. We are going to give them protection just as in the Police Act. If that is the case, it is quite important that a person

who is to be recruited must have some qualifications so far as moral side is concerned. We should see at least that there is no rumour that the person is a goonda. There are instances when some persons were appointed in 1952-53 as Grama Sevaks. Who were those persons? They had no business; no credit and they had been practically wandering from street to street, and had absolutely no prestige in any village. Such people were recruited and when they went to the villages, the villagers used to scorn them. It created adverse effect. That should not be the case here; people must have faith in the organisation, must co-operate with the organisation. That is why the qualifications must be there. Otherwise all these unhealthy elements will come into the picture and spoil the name not only of the Government but also of the administration and the party in power.

In clause 13, they have proposed that no prosecution would be instituted against a member of the village defence party in spite of any action done or purported to be done in the exercise of his powers except with the previous sanction of the Government. It is rather too much. The previous sanction of the Government is obtainable at a huge cost and tremendous delay. We know that when a paper comes to the Government or Secretariat, it goes down and disappears. It is impossible to trace it. That is why I would like to suggest that the working "with the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Police" would be sufficient. Otherwise the application will have to come to the Police Inspector, I.I.G., I.G and then the Government, which will take years together. That should not be the case. That is why I suggest that the Superintendent of Police would be more than sufficient for this purpose.

The important duties are mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In the present national emergency what are the important duties in which the police are engaged? As stated when the Police Bill was discussed, in this metropolitan City of Bangalore when you were not in power at the helm of affairs, every street was guarded by the police at night. Now when our friends have come to power, though they have increased the strength of the police three to four times, still not a single policeman is patrolling in the streets at all. It is so because they have been entrusted with such other duties. The Government have to send them to the outskirts of the city, to check the vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, smuggling, prohibition, and all other things.

Naturally, as a consequence house thefts have increased enormously. So far as controlling of the traffic in the city is concerned, there are sign boards and recently they have fixed up lights also and the police simply stand and watch. The duties of the police are practically nothing in this city except watching. There are so many things which could be said, but I do not want to take much time of the House by going into such details. There is no question of national emergency at present. So, under the guise of national emergency please do not bring in this Bill. Practically everything is going on smoothly except the working of the Congress Party. If at all there is any national emergency, it is with

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regard to rising prices and scarcity of foodgrains and not due to the Chinese Aggression. Though the intention of the Bill is to benefit the villages, such powers are misused by the Ruling Party.

†**SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA** (Suratkala).—Sir, I cannot welcome this piece of legislation. The object of this Bill is to take the help of able bodied villagers to protect the property of the public and to make peace prevail every where. If I could add the words, it is 'to promote prosperity every where'. But I am afraid the provisions of this Bill would bring in results exactly opposite to this.

In the first place, I do not feel there is any necessity to bring in such a measure at this stage at all because there are so many voluntary institutions in the country such as Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Watch and Ward, and Yuva Mandal and these organisations are enough to fulfil the objects aimed at by this Bill. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by this force. There is the police force and there are the Home Guards also. The Home Guards are functioning at present in the towns and their activities may be extended to the villages wherever there is necessity. I do not know why this Bill is at all introduced. I am afraid that ultimately the village defence party would become an allied organisation of the Ruling Party. As a matter of fact, section 17 aims at it. According to this provision, they must get themselves affiliated to one or the other of the political parties and they can contest elections.

Coming to clause 7, certain qualifications have been prescribed and as ably put by my friend Sri Patil, the words used are 'fit and capable'. This is an organisation which is expected to defend the property of the people and to maintain peace during emergencies. How can we expect such an organisation to maintain peace, or protect the property of the people when they are not trained for the task which they are expected to do? There is no training nor is there educational qualification.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—There is mention about training.

**SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.**—Then, as to the quantum of training they are expected to receive it should have been clearly mentioned. The Head Constable is the head of the force within the local limits of a Police Station. The Police men every where have become so corrupt that they cannot discharge their duties without accepting some gratification. So, we cannot expect such men to guide the members of the Village Defence Force on correct moral standards. So, it is not in consonance with the object of this Bill to make the State Head constables as the head of the Village Defence parties, wherever such defence parties are formed. Sir, then clause 13, makes the member of the Village Defence Party a Privileged class. He is not to be punished and no suit should be filed against him without obtaining the previous permission of the Government. This is an extraordinary privilege which is given to these Members. Even the Members of the Legislature are

not endowed with such privileges. As pointed out by the previous Member, to get permission from the Government to institute prosecutions against members of village defence parties, it will be practically an uphill task, because it is a question of time when any punishment will not be effective. So, this should be suitably amended. At one place, it is suggested that they are treated as public servants. In another place, the Hon'ble Minister tells us that it will be purely a voluntary organisation. How will it not clash with one another? How can the members of a voluntary organisation be public servants? It is quite contrary, in my opinion to the wish expressed by the Hon'ble Minister. When it is under the control of certain Government Officers, when they are expected to do certain duties at the instance of the Government, it cannot be called a voluntary organisation. Sir, on the whole, I find there is absolutely no necessity of bringing in this measure at this stage. There were days when miscreants and goondas had their way in the villages. In these days of easy communication when police help is available every where, I do not feel the necessity of having these defence parties at all. I maintain that there is absolutely no necessity of bringing this Bill at all. I wish that the Home Guards could be created in the villages wherever there is necessity and the functions to be discharged by village defence party members could be as well turned out by the members of the Home Guards. I wish the Hon'ble Home Minister should withdraw this Bill and see that the Home Guards are appointed wherever such necessity arises.

శ్రీ ఎం. మాదయ్య గారెడ (రామానగరం).—ప్రాణి, ఆ గ్రామ నుర్కళ్ళ మహాదేయును, వ్యతివ్యాపకవాగి స్వాగితులైనే. కేగే పక్కనెళ్ళ సురక్షితపోగిరిబేచేదు పట్టణిగళ జనరు అప్పికుతుంచేయాలి, కాగియే, తల్లియు జనగణాల తమ్మి గ్రామగణ ల్లయుం యావ గొంతులగిగు అస్తుద్దమ్మిద కూగే, అన్నిపూర్విగాళు సురక్షిత్యుంది, జన గణులు సురక్షిత్యుంది కావాడప్పటించ నిపాదిరిబేచేదు అస్తేస్తునుతూర. గ్రామగణి సురక్షిత్యుంది విభాగాలు, జనఖిచన సులబాగిరాజైకు అస్తుతక్కంధాడ్సు ఎల్లారూ అప్పేడ్నిసు తురే. అదు ఎంత కాలమాట అన్నయినుతుదే; ఒందు కాలమాట ఎందు హేళువ కాగాలు. నాము తీళిదపుట్టి నెన్ను డచ్చ పుట్టునొలూ పురుంత్యాద్ధు విలేచ్చ వైలైనా ఏంబి పద్మతీ చూచియాగిన్నా; ఇన్ను అదు ఇదెయీందు కాణుతుదే. అదిర ప్రకార ప్రతియొందు గార్మచుదల్చుయుం శక్తికాఢ భీతి ఇల్లద హాగే, జనగణికి తొందగేగాలు ఇల్లద హాగే, సంక్షణి మాదువుడేకోర్కెర, ప్రతియించి గణిచుటప్పాడ గ్రామస్తనూ గ్రామపన్ను సంరక్షణి మాదడికాగిత్తు. గ్రామద వైలైను పట్టిల గ్రామద్ధుద్ధంథ పుస్తరాద, ద్వారాయిర పడియన్ను పిపాడు వాడికోందు, అదక్కి బోలైనిసవర అనుమతి పడేదు, ప్రతిదివశపు దినస్కే ఒందు రాతి 3-4 జానర హాగే సేధు కమాది, అ జనగణు గ్రామదల్లి ఉన్న వారి నోలోకించుక్కిద్దరు; చావడి సుల్లిబు మాలగుత్తద్దరు; లూరు సుత్కలూ హెలగి బరుత్తిద్దరు. అమేలీ తాప్పలకిన వైలైను లభికుంపాగాలు గ్రామమంతరగణల్లి గన్న కోగి, గ్రామగణల్లి కావలు విజయిదేయాలి, జనగణు అదిక్కి నేచుకవాగిద్దరిలు, ఉన్నపుచారి ఇచ్చెయో ఎందు జిక్క వాడి, ఆకస్మాత్ యాచాదాల లోపదొపగిఖన్న వాడిద్దరే అంధహరున్న తిక్కిగే గురి మాదత్తా ఇద్దరు. ఇదు ఏర్పా నెనుగే గోత్తురువ పిచార. ఆధ్యంద ఎల్లారుల్లయి కేగే పట్టణిగణల్లి వైలైనిసపర బుద్దొబిన్ను, శాచించగే హోంగామగణ ఒందు సంరక్షణీ లభ్యవాగిదేయాలి, కాగియే గ్రామాంతర గణిగు సంరక్షణీ పొత్తియీందు (పిలేచ్చ దిఫేన్స్ పాటి) నేచుకవాగబ్రేతాద్య లగ్గెత్. ఒందు వేళీ హాగే నిపాదిరచు వాడయే ఇద్దరే, ఇదు ఒందు లోపదొపగిఖన్న వాగుత్తదేదు నాపాదరి భావిసుత్తేనే. పట్టణదల్లి హోంగా దాగిఁఁ ఇచ్చారే, వైలైన

(ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮಾಡಯ್ಯಗೌಡ)

ನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಚೋಬಿಸುತ್ತ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಗಾರುಂಗಳನ್ನು ತಾತ್ತವರ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ರೋಪವನ್ನು ಹೊಗೊಂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನೈರ್ಮಾಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗಾಗೆ ಸಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೂಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೇಳಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಸುವಿನ ಭಾಾದ್ಯ ಯೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ಬಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಗಾರುಂಗ ಸರಕ್ಕಣಿ ಪಾರ್ಷಿ ಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ವರು ಸೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡಮ್ಯಾ ಜಾಗ್ರ ಜಾರಿ ಕೊಡುವೆಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಆಗ ನೂತ್ತ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ವೇಕಿತರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿರು ಕೂಡ, ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಗ್ರಾಸ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿಂತ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಿನೋಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೀ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಆಗಿರಲ, ಎಪ್ಪೀ ಲಗತ್ತ ವಾಗಿರಲ ಏನೋರ್ ಹುಳುಕು, ಕೊಳಕು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದೆ ಮಾನುವು ಸ್ವಭಾವ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಏನೇ ಮಾಡಲ-ಸಂಭಿಪ್ತ ನಾಧಾರವರು, ಸಫ್ರರು, ಜನರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗು ತಿಳಿದ ಕೇಳಿತಕ್ಕೂ ಪರು ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದು ದಿನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನನಗಂತೂ ಬಹಳ ಏಷಾದ್ವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾರುಂಗಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ದಳವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನೋರ್ ಬಂದು ನಾದೇ ಶಿಂದಿದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬಹುದೇನೋರ್.

5.00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ನಂಬಿಫೇನಾಥ ಇಕ್ಕ. —ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದ್ದು ಬಂದು ನೋರ್.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮಾಡಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಬಂದು ಹುತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇದ್ವಾ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ. —ಪಾಯಿಂಚ್ ಅಫ್ ಆರ್ಕೆರ ಸಾರ್ವಜೀವಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹುತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತುದೇ! ಹುತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಿರಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಯಾರು ಹುತ್ತು ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಕಂಚುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ತಾವು ಎಂದು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ನ್ನೂಮಿ. (ಒಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗ್ಗಿ.)

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮಾಡಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ರಾಸ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸೀರಿ ಅನ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಾಡಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹುತ್ತು ಎಂದರೋ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುತ್ತು ಎಂದರೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮಾಡಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಹುತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಭಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಮಾನೂದೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜಾಗ್ರತ ದೇಶವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿಪಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗಾರುಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸರಕ್ಕಣಾ ಪಾರ್ಷಿ ಏಷಾದ್ವಾದರೆ ಬೇಕ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ನಾನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೋದೇಹಲ್ಲಿ ನಸಗಾದರೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಖಯಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿಯಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೂರಾಂತಹಿಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಹೋಗಿ ಗಾರುಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಧೃದಕಾರ್ಯನಾದ ವಾನುವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಸರಕ್ಕಣಿಕೇವೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಂತಹಾನು ಇರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರ್ಮಾ ವಾದರೇ ಹೇಳೇ! ಅಥವಾ ನಾಗೆ ನಾದ್ದುವಲ್ಲ, ನಾನು ಕೇಂಡುವಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶಕಾವದೇಯೇ ಎಂಬಿದು ನನಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಸಗಾದೂ ಇನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣಿಷಾರಿ ಇದು ವಲಂಬಿಯಾರ್ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಸೇವನ್ ಅದರೂ ಯಾರು ತಕ್ತುರಾಖರಾತ್ತಾರೇ ಅವರು ಗಾರುಂಗಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದರನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸೇವೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೇದೆವಿದೆ ಬಂದಿಕುದು, ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಇವುಗಳು ದಿದ್ದರೆ ರಿಸ್ತೇನಾ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಅಧಿಪಾಯವಿರುವುದು ನರಿ ಮಾನುವುವುದೇನೋರ್ ಎಂದು ನಸಗಾದರೂ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಕ್ಕಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇನುಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅದೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಗಾರುಂಗ ಕಾವಲು ಯಾರಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೇ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಾರುಂಗ ನೇವೆ ಮಾಡರೇಬೇಕು, ಗಾರುಂಗ ಕಾವಲು

ಕಾಯಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿ ಜರಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅಥವಾಗಳು ಹಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾರರೂ ಕಲಪು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿನನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೊವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನೂರಿಂಚಿಂಡಂಗಿರಿಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉದಬಹುದು ಏಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಗಾರರೂ ಅನುಸೂತ್ತದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ದಳಭಾಷನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಅಫ್ ವಿರೋಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ದಳ ಪರಾಫಾದಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಕು ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ನಂಭಿವಿಜಯ. ಅಷ್ಟರಿಂದ ದೂಡ್ಯಾದೆಡ್ಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಷವಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟಾಗಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೂಡ್ಯಾದೆಡ್ಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕರಬದ ಒಂದು ದಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಾಫಿ ಪರಾಫಾದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾರೂಪಾದ ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪರಾಫಾದು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವನ್ನನ್ನು ಸೂಪರಿಂಚಿಂಡಂಗೆ ರವರಿಗೆ ಪಕಿಸಿದ್ದಿರ್ಲಿ. ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸೂಪರಿಂಚಿಂಡಂಗಿರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಿರಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಸೇಲಿರಿತ್ತುವೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ದಳಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಫಾದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಮ್ಮು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿರಾರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕ ರವನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಲಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಚಿಂಡಂಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಜ್ಞಾನ್ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ರಿಗೆ ಡೆಲೆಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅದಿಕಾರಪನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಾಧು, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ನಾಗೆ ಅನುಸೂತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ರಾದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಚೆನ್ನಿಗಳು ಏನಿಂಗ್ ಗೂ ಪರಾಫಾದು ವಿದಿದ್ದಿರ್ಲಿ, ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕಲಪ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಈತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನಾದ ಚ್ಯಾಪ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾರಾದ್ದೂ ಕೆಲವರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ಯ ದ್ವಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಚಾತಾವರಣ ಇರಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾರೂಪಾದ ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ತರಫೇತು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಚಾರ. ನನಗಾರೂಪಾದ ಅನುಸೂತ್ತದೆ, 20 ರಿಂದ 50 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಜನರು ಕೇರಳಿಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, 20 ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸು—ದಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಗೆ ಈ ವಯಸ್ಸು ನಾಲುದು ಎಂದು ನಾಗೆ ಅನುಸೂತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು 50 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರನ್ನೂ ಈ ದಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಿಂದು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಅಮ್ಮು ಸಮುಂಡಸವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವದಿಲ್ಲ) 25 ರಿಂದ 45 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಗಿರಿತಕ್ಕ ವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ದಳ ಬಹಳ ಅಷ್ಟುಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇದು ಅಧಿನ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಅಫ್ ಪರ್ಯಾಫಿಟ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾರೂ ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿತು ಎಂದು 18ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊಗ್ಗಲಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದ್ದು ಅನರ್ವರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಮುಂದಿನಿಷಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಚೋರ್ಡ್, ಅದಪಾ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಬಾಡಿಗ್ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರ್ವಾಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಬಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಅಸಿಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ದಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಗೆ ಸೇರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾನೊದೆಯು 1:ನೇಯ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ್ಲರುವಂತೆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಆಸಂಬಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನರ್ವರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪರ್ಯಾಫಿಟ್ ಅನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅವಕಾಶ ಪರಿಷಿಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸೇರಬಹುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹುಂಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಉಳಿಕಬಹುದು. ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್, ಅಸಿಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಿಧಾಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಚೋರ್ಡ್ ವರ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ದಳದವರೂ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದು ನಾಗನಿನುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಂಂದು ದಳವೇರಾದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವರ್ಕರಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಕರ್ಮಾಂದರಾಗಿ ಸೇಪುಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊತ್ತಾಲಿ ಎಂದು ಅತನನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವರೆಂದು ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷೀಲ್ ದ್ವರ್ಕನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಾರಾಧ್ಯತ್ವವಿಷಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡ್ಯಾಲನನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾಗನಿನುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊತ್ತಾಲಿ ನಾಗಿ ಕಿಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಂಥವರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸುವುದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕ ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಸುರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸುವಾದು ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವಾರದವರು ಈ ಮಾನೊದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉಪಕಾರಪನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ, ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ನೂಡಿಸಿ ಇಡಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೊಂಬಿವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತೀರ್ಥ ಸಾಹಿಯು ಕಾಶಿಪುರ (ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂಬಾಯಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಣಾದಳದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ನುಸರಿಸಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿಧೇಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೇ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜನರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೇ. ಆಗಾಗೇ ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಣಾದಳ ಯುವಕ ಮುಂದಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ವೇವಕರು ಮುಂತಾದವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಕ ದಳ ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಕೆಲವರಾದುತ್ತಿದೆಯಂಬಿದ್ದು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಖಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರ್ಥಿವಿಷಣ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಭಾರತಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದೂ ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜಳಗ ಮುಂತಾದವು ನಡೆದಾಗ ಈ ದಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಪಾನವಿರೋಧವಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಸೇರೀಲೀನರಿಗೆ ನಹಾಯಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅದರೆ ಈಗ ಅಷ್ಟು ತುಫಿಲ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಷಾದವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ದಳಕ್ಕೆ ಶೀರ್ಲು 16 ರಿಂದ 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ, 20 ರಿಂದ 50 ವರ್ಷ ಯಾವುಸ್ಥಿನೊಳಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಬಡ ರಾಯನುವುದು ಒಳೆಯದು. ಕಾಗಾಗೆ ಮುಂಬಿಯುಯಲ್ಲಿ 16 ರಿಂದ 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕ್ರಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಂಟ್ಯಾಲಿಟ್ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬಿಹಳ ಅನುಭಿತ. ಅದಕಾಡು ತಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದವರು, ಕುಡುರು ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ನಾನವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಯ—ಈ ಬಿಳಿನಾಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಿಯುನಾಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶೀರ್ಲೆನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳೆಯಿಹಂದು ತೋರ್ಲಾತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೊತ್ತಾಲನ ನೇಮುಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಮುಂಬಿಯು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ವಿಧಿ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೇ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ, ಮುಂಬಿಯು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂಬಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನರೆ ಕರ್ಮಾಂಡಿಂಟಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕೊತ್ತಾಲನನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನರೆ ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು ನೂಕ್ತ. ಶೀರ್ಲೆನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊತ್ತಾಲನವಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನೂಕ್ತ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀತ್ರಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೈದ್ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ರೈಬ್ರೆಕ್ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಅಫೀನ್ಸರ್ಗಳ ನೇಮಕದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಿಯು ಅಕ್ಷಗ್ರಾಹ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಏರಿಯಾ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ನನ್ನ ಸೂಚನೆ ವಿನೆಂದರೆ ಹೀಡೆ ಕಾನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಬ್ಲ್ ಬಬ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಷ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಹೇಳಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿವೆತೆ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಬ್ಬೆ ಇನ್ನು ಪೆಕ್ಕಾಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಅವರು ಇವರ ಹೇಳಿ ನೂಕರ್ವೆನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 11ನೇ ಕಲೆವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಂಚೋಲ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕ್ರೀನಿಂಗ್ ಅಫ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಅಫೀನರ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ. ಹೇಳಿ ಗಾಡ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಸನ್ಲೂ ಇದೆ ರೀತಿ ಕ್ರೀನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತಕ್ಕ ಕಲುಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈಕರ್ ಕ್ರೀನಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫಸ್ಸ್ ವಿದು ಇತ್ತಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇತ್ತಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದಿದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಡರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಯಾಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಕ ದಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ಶ್ರೀತ್ರಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವಾರಂ ಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 12ನೇ ಕಾರ್ವಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪುಟೇಟ್ ಇನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಲ್ ಅಫ್ ಪ್ರೋಲೀನ್ ಎನ್ನ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಡರಿಂದ ಜನರಲ್ ಕಂಚೋಲ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದುದ ರಿಂದ ಡೆಪುಟೇಟ್ ನೂಪರಿಂಬೆಂಡ್-ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಲಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೂಪರಿಂಬೆಂಡ್-ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

13ನೇ ಕಾಂಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ :—

“POWERS, PROTECTIVE AND CONTROL : (2) No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the Village Defence Party in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in the exercise of his power or the discharge of his functions or duties as such member, except with the previous sanction of the Government.”

ಈ ನಾಯಕರು ಮೊಂಬಿನ್‌ನ್ನು ಅರೆನ್ನು ಚಾಡಬೇಕಾರರೆ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ್ತರಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯು ಚೀಕನ್ನು ವಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಇದೆ. ಅದರೆ ವಾಲರಾಟಿ ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸುವೇಂದು ಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

“(2) No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the Village Defence Party in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in the exercise of his power or the discharge of his functions or duties as such member except with the previous sanction of the Government.”

ಇಂತಹ ಫಲ್ಲಿನನ್ನು ತಿಗೆಮೆಕೋಳುವುದು ನಾರಕೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಡಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ವಾಲರಾಟಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಅರ್ಥನ್ನು ಸೆಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ಅಥ ಅರಾಯಿಂಬಾಹೀ ಇತ್ತು ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ರೀತನ್ನು ವಾಪನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕುದರೆ ಅಂತಹಾರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅವಾ ಬಂದು ನಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜುಲಾನೆ ವಿಧಿನಿಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಧನ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರೀ ಒಂದು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಜುಲಾನೆ ವಿಧಿಸತಕ್ಕುದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನೂಡನೆ ವಾದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 17ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತೇಜಿಸಿ ಹಿಡಿದೆ :

“Members of the Village Defence Parties not disqualified from being members of local authorities :—

**EXPLANATION** ನಾಲ್ಕಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ :

“For the purpose of this section, ‘local authority’ includes a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Borough, Municipality, Sanitary Board, a Notified Area Committee, Taluk Development Board and Village Panchayats.”

ಎಂದಿದೆ ; ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿಂಗ್‌ ಸೋಸೈಟಿನ್‌ನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಲಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೋಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಂಚಾ ಯಾತಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೊತ್ತಂತಹ ಸೋಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳಿಸ್ತು ಆಗ ತಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯದೆಯ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಕ್ತ ದಾಖಲಾನ್ನು ಏವೆಡಿಕರ್ಕೆಂದಿಲಾವುದು ನಾಯಾದುದು. ಇಂತಹ ವಾಲರಾಟಿ ಸುಜ್ಞ ಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬನರಿಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಕಳಿ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದ ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri R. S. HEGDE (Honnavar).—Sir, I welcome this Bill and wholeheartedly support it and commend it to the House for its wholehearted support. This is based in my opinion, on the analogous provisions of the Bombay Act, as well as on the directive of the Central Government after the China affair. In many of the villages, the village volunteer force has been established after the Chinese invasion. Then, what is called the defence labour bank is also established where contribution to the development of the village has been through labour and not through cash. So, what is there as a moral obligation on every adult of the village has now been given a legal shape. That is all. Nobody should

(SRI R. S. HEGDE)

have any apprehension about this Bill because safety of property, security as well as economic uplift of the villages is sought to be secured through this Bill. Though the words 'economic uplift' have not been used, preservation of property implies it. Nobody should apprehend that this Village Defence Parties Bill is going to encroach upon the rights of the people. Suppose the police party is increased in a particular village. We bear with it because we feel that it is necessary for safeguarding the property and security of the people in the village. In the same way, this will only supplement the contribution by the police. If we can bear with the police, I see absolutely no reason why we should not bear with this Bill which is going to be enacted into law. From this point of view this Bill has to be viewed. If everything is good, no police is necessary. If everything is good, no law courts no lawyers, no legislators are necessary and even this legislation would, become superfluous in an idealistic State like 'Rama Raj'. Because something is lacking, something is wrong somewhere, all these Acts are necessary with a view to change the human heart. Human hearts are not changed even by the preaching of morals; legislation has to intervene to change the human heart.

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER.**—It has been there in vogue in the Bombay Area since 1951 and what is the good work turned out by it?

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—I am reading from the statement of objects and reasons.

5-30 P.M.

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—It has been there in the Bombay Police Act and the Superintendent has to take certain action after the Act is passed. In Bombay Karnatak, speaking about North Canara District, there is no such thing contemplated.

**Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.**—The experience of my friend Sri Hegde and Sri Patil creates great doubts in our minds.

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—Under Section 3, some action has been taken by the Government to constitute village voluntary force and in all such cases where an emergency exists and where the people desire and police also desire that defence parties should be established, then only it should be established. Nobody should apprehend that this Bill which is going to be enacted is encroaching upon the rights or curtailing the liberty of the people. Section 7 of this Bill regarding qualifications has been criticised. After all, village heads are not going to be appointed by the Public Service Commission. 'Fit and capable' as ordinarily understood has got a dictionary meaning. If he is mentally fit, physically fit and morally fit, such adults will constitute the village voluntary force. So, the phrase 'fit and capable' has a clear meaning and I do not think any other definition of fit and capable is necessary under Section 7. Then Sir, another attack has been made about against the control and training of members and officers. Under Clause 11, control of training of members

and officers has been provided for proper rules will have to be made for this training. It is not correct to say that there is no provision for training. Then Sir, another important attack has been that this force is going to become a political force. There is no monetary consideration so far as village forces are concerned. As far as village defence parties are concerned, they are not getting any salary. They might get some T. A. or P. A. which cannot be said to be salary. So, he is not actually under the mercenary hold of the Government at all. Then, if he is not under the mercenary hold of the Government, I fail to understand how the Government can influence them. Then, there is another complaint that they belong to a particular party. The country has accepted the principle of democracy. If some other party rules, the same party members are going to be there. It cannot be said that it becomes part and parcel of a political party. After all, we have Government servants with some intelligence, some individuality and some originality and some freedom and I do not think that by enlisting members for a defence party, they will become part and parcel of the Congress Organisation or P. S. P., or Swatantra Organisation. Therefore such a meaning and such a motive cannot be attributed at all to defence parties.

Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.—Do these village defence parties consist of girls and women of age between 20 and 50? May I know whether Bombay had any experience about it?

Sri R. S. HEGDE.—I have no such experience of co-education in this party.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—The wording “Every person” includes both men and women.

Sri R. S. HEGDE.—I have no experience. As far as powers of village defence parties are concerned, they have got police duties only when they are called out for duty.

Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.—Even in N. C. C. there are women. Kittoor Chennamma and Jansi Lakshmi Bai fought battles. Girls above 20 years of age and women within 10 years are also eligible to become members of Village Defence Parties.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—My friend has misunderstood the clause. A member of the village defence party means a person appointed under Section . If that person is male or female, it does not matter. It all depends upon the necessity of the village and physical fitness and capability to manage the affairs.

Sri C. J. MUKKANNAPPA.—The clause is very silent. The Superintendent may by a written order appoint any person eligible as a member of the Village Defence Party. I want to know definitely whether ladies are included.

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—I have no experience. As far as Home Gaurs and N. C. C. are concerned, they are only in urban areas. The very name of this Bill suggests that this is meant for villages. As a person especially coming from Malnad tract, I say this defence force is absolutely necessary because our villages are so sparsely situated that there will be 3 or 4 houses in one village and after a other 3 or 4 miles, there will be another 3 or 4 houses. It is absolutely impossible for the present strength of police to Prevent successfully and effectively all the crimes that occur there.

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—As far as the duties are concerned, when they are not on duty, they will never be Police Officers. If they are not called out for duty, I do not think they will be having police powers. Finally, as far as representations from these persons to the various elective posts are concerned, they must be given a chance. Under this Act, they are not having an office of profit. But the very fact of their public service should not disqualify them from becoming members. I, therefore, hope that this House will give its whole hearted support to this Bill.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ: ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಡಿತ).**—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ದಿನ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಗಾರುಮಾನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾದಳದ ಬ್ಲಾಸ್ಟನ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಂದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಗಾರುಮಾರಕ್ಷಣಾ ದಳವಾಗಿದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂಶೋಧ. ಈ ಮಂಜೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಖಚಿತ ವಿಫಲವಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ: ಕೆಲವು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮಾದು ವಾದಿ, ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ 200-300 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೋಲಿನ್‌ನು ಕಾವಲು ಇದು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾಡು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಶೋಲಿನಿನವರು ನಂಜಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಡಿಷನ್ ನರಾಂಗಿ 3-4 ಜನನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರು. ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ ಕ್ಷಾತ್ರ ಬಾಸಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡು ಇವರಿಂದ ಅಗತಕ್ಕ ತೋಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಜನಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೋಲಿನಿನವರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಂಡು ನಾನು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿತ್ವದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ನಡಿವರು ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಶೋಲಿನಿನವರಿಂದ ಏಷ್ಟ ರಮಣಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರೆಯಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಕೇಣು ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತೋಂದರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದ್ದುರಿಂದ ಈ ತರಹದ ಕಾನಾನಾಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಲದ ಹೇಳಿಯನ್ನು ರೈತನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಿಸಲು ಹೊರಿಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದ್ದಿಂದ ಏನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದುತಾಗುತ್ತದೂ ನನಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದ್ದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಇವರು ಹೇಳದಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ ಭಾವನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊಂಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಡೆಕ್ಕಿ ದನಕರಾಗಳಿಗೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ರ್ ಮತ್ತೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೆ ರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಪಿ. ಎನ್. ಪಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಕರ್ಮನ್ಯಸಿಕ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಉತ್ತರ ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರು ನಡೆಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಡು, ಹೊಗ್ಗಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.**—ನೀವು ಬಿರುತ್ತಿರುಲಾ ನಿಮಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.**—ನಾವು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇ.

ಇನ್ನು ಗಾರುಮಾರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಾಡಲಿಲು ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಲು ವಯೋಮಾತಿ 20 ರಿಂದ 50 ರೋಳಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನಿಂದರೆ 20 ರೋಳಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ 50 ರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾತ ಅಸ್ತಿ, ಮಾನೆ ಮರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 50 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾ ಸದುಪರಿಶಾಸನ ಅಗುವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. 20ರೋಳಗೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಿದರೆ ತಪರ್ಯ ಉತ್ತರಾಹ ಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಾದಿಸಿ ಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಚ್ಚ ವರುಸ್ಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು.

ಗ್ಯಾಮ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೆಂದು ಹೇಸರು ಜಿಟ್ಟಿದಾಳ್ವಿರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ವಾತ್ರ ಇವೆಯೇ ಹೇರತು ಕಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇನ್ನೀ ನುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವು ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ವಾತ್ರ ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣಲ್ಪಡ್ದೇ. ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೇಯೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತದ್ದೋ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಮನೂದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಗ್ಯಾಮನ್ನಿರ್ದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗಿ ವಾದುವಂತಹ ಬೇಕಾದಪ್ಪು ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹವರ್ಗನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಎಂಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ contest ವಾದಬಹುದೆಂದು ಇವರು ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವಪ್ಪು ಖಾಸಿ ಕೇನುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಅರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.**—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯಾಯವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಯಿತು.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ.**—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳೆ ಇಂತಹ ಮನೂದೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲ ಕಣೆಯಬೇಕು? ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಪ್ಪು ದೇರುಗಳು ಬರುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮನ್ಯ ಕಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಯ ವಾದುವುದಕ್ಕು ನಾನು ಜಿಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಲಿಸಿಸಾರಿಂದರೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಿ ಕೇನುಗಳು ದರ್ಶಾಯಿಸಿ, ಸುಲಿಗೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಶಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲನಿಂದಲೂ ಇಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅಂತಹ ಕೇನುಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೈನೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಉರಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದೆಂದು ಜನರಂತೆ ಅರಿಸಿ ಅವರೇ ಹಾವಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಗ್ಯಾಮ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ವಾದುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರೇ ಕಳ್ಳಿತನ ವಾದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೂಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಬಾಲುಂದಹೇಳಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಕಡಿಮುವುದು, ಅನೇಕರ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪಾಠಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಈ ಕೆಲವ ಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಅಂತಹವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಕ್ಕಂಪ್ಯು ಬೆಳೆ ಸುವುದು, ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಕಾವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಲೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ನಂಧರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ಅವಕ್ಕೆಕಳ್ಳಿ, ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ವಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾಮೂಲು ವನೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಇವರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ಮಾಮೂಲನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂಂದು ಅವ ಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಗಿನ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರು ಏರಿಯ ಸಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಒಂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೂದೆಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮೂಂದೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಳ್ವಿರೆ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಅರ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.**—(ಹಂಬಿಲ್).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಂದಿರುವ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಾರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇದರ ಒಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಬಿರುದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ statement of objects and reasons ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾಳ್ವಿರೆ.

“In the present National emergency when the police are engaged in important duties, it is considered necessary to organise Village defence parties throughout the State for the defence of the villages, protection of persons and property and preservation of public order and tranquility”

ಹಾಗೇಯೇ ಮೂಂದೆ ಹೇಳುವಾನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳುವಾರ್ಥಂದನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ಯಾಮ ನಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಂಡಲ ಯನ್ನು ರಜನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳು ಇಡೀ ನಂಸಾಫಿನಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಬಿಕಾರ ಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಮನ ಸ್ವಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪು ಅನಂದವೆನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ್ನೊಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದೇನಿದೆ ಅದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಜನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ದಿರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಅಲೋಕಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಏಮಜೆನಿ ಮಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆ ಬಾಗಿಗೆ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಗ್ಯಾಮನಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಂಡಲಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಗ್ಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಿ, ದರ್ಶಾಯಿಸಿ, ಕಳ್ಳಿತನ, ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕ ಹಕ್ಕುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೋರ್‌ನ ಸನ್ನು ಆರ್‌ಎ ನ್ಯೇಜ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಕಪ್ಪು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಪ್ಪಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊದರೂ ನಕಾರಾದವರು ಈ ವಿಕಾರ ಮನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಯು ಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೋರ್‌ನ ಸನ್ನು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸುವುದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದವರನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ನಷ್ಟ ಒನ್ನೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇಗಿನ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಾಧಿಕವಾಗಿ. ಅದರೆ ಇಗಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದೇ ನಂಬಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇವಲ 25 ನಾವಿರ ರೂಷಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಂತರ ಶ್ರೀಭಾಜನವಾರಾಯಾರು. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನರಪತಿಯಾ ಮಂಡಳಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಏಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನದನ್ಯರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಂತ ಹವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಂಡಳಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಲಪಾ ಮನ್ನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.**—Where does it say that it is meant only for the period of emergency?

**Sri M. R. PATIL.**—In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated “In the present national emergency.....”

**Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.**—It does not mean to say that it is confined to the period of emergency.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.**—ಅದ್ದೆಗೆ ನಾನು ನಕಾರಾಕೆ ಏನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನೊಂದಾಗಲೇ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನೊಂದಾಗಲೇ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯೊಂದಾಗಲೇ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನ್ನು. ಪ್ರೋಲ್ರೆನ್ ನಾಡನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹುತ್ಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ಏರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂರ್ಬಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಕಲಮ್ಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯೇನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಆಫ್ ಎಸ್‌ಎಫ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಂಡಳಗಳ ನದನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದು ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ರೈಫಲ್ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗತಕ್ಕೆದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕೆದ್ದು ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೋಲ್ರೆನ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಂಡೆಂಟರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಮಂಡಳಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದೂ ಇದು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಪಾರದಾದ ನಂತ್ಯೇಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಈ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನ್ ಏನ್ನು ವುದು ಏರದು ಅಲುಗಿನ ಕತ್ತಿ ಇಡ್ಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಂದುಹೊಳೆಗ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಿಷಿವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂರ್ಬಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇಡ್ಡಿದೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ್ವಾಗುವ ನಂಭವೂ ಉಂಟು. ಹಂಡೆ ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮ್‌ಗಾಡ್‌ಎನ್‌ ಆರ್‌ನ್ಯೇಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ನಂದಭದ್ರಪ್ಪಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಲ್ರೆನ್ ದಿಪಾಚ್‌ಎಪ್‌ಎಂಜಿನ್ ಹೋಮ್‌ಗಾಡ್‌ ದಿಪಾಚ್‌ಎಪ್‌ಎಂಜಿನ್ ನಂದುವೆ ಗೆಲಾಚೆ ಹತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಗ ಈ ಹೋಮ್‌ಗಾಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಹಡೆ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಬರ್‌ಎನ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಇವನು ನಾಿಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಗಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬ ನಾಿಕರ ಎನ್ನು ವಂತಹ ಬಿಂದು ಚೈಪ್‌ಚೈಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದಿನ ಸ್ತಾಪಿಸ್ತು ಪಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಬರ್ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವೆ ರೀತಿಯ ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅದದ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ಲೋಲ್ರೆ ಇರು ಪಂತಹ ಮತ್ತು ನಕಾನುಭಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಯೋಗ್ಯನಾದ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಬರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕರ್ಜುಹಿಸುವುದು ಬಹುತ್ಯಾಗಿ. ಹಂಡೆ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ಲೋಲ್ರೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರೋಲ್ರೆನ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಬರ್‌ಅನ್ನು ಈ ಹೋಮ್‌ಗಾಡ್‌ ಚೈಪ್‌ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಜುಹಿಸಿ ಅದೆ ರೀದ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ್ವಾಗಿದೆ ಇಡ್ಡಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ದಿನ ಕರ್ದೇಬ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹೋಮ್‌ಗಾಡಿ ನಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪಾಟೀ ಹಂಗಡಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವಕೊಷ್ಟಿನ್ನರ ನಾನು ಏನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ

మండలగళన్ను నాటపనే మాదుపుడకై జన బుత్తురెయో, సకారకే నషకారా మాదుత్తారేయో అల్లినాపనే మాడిదరి ఒళ్ళయదు. కొనేగే జడిన సంవ్రాన్ దల్లి 10 హళ్ళగళ్లి, 10 తాల్లూకుగళన్ను తేగెదుకొండు అల్లి ఈ గృహ రక్షణా మండల గళన్ను రచిసి యోగ్యానాద వ్యోల్నాన్ కాన్స్ట్యూబిల్సింద నరియాగి చీక్కినింగ్ కొడిన బేకు. ఆ కాన్స్ట్యూబిలను చెర్పినిగలన్ను అరిసికేందు నంపటికవాద రింతియల్లి జనగాళు మేళ్ళువంతే విల్లేజ్స్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్నాన్ తయారు మాదబేకు. ఆ రింతి మాదుపుడాడరే అదరింద దేశక్కే కల్పాలు అగుత్తదే. అదరల్లి నంటయివిల్లి. అదరే హిందే హోమ్స్గాండాఫ్ నపరిగే ఏనొందు ట్రిచోమెంట్ సిక్కిత్సో అదు బిహా దుహ్యోవ. అవరు లడాయి ముగద మేలే అవరిగే సిక్కుబేకాద భట్ట సిక్కిదే అవరు బెంగిల్లారినవరిగౌ బందు ఆచ్చిమాడి కోదెరు. అదరే యారూ ఆ కడె లక్ష్మీకోట్లి. లడాయి ముగిద మేలే దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ అన్న అలక్కే మాదుపుడాదరే అదన్ను మాదదే ఇరువుదు నెఱ్లుగాగుత్తదే. ఈ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ స్టీరవాగి బుఱుయిబేకు. హాగే మాడిదరే జడరింద జనర కల్పాలిణాగుత్తదే. కెలవు స్టోగగల్లి ఎందరే ఈగ ముబ్బిళ్ళయల్లి కలపరు బోచే ఇరువ జమినుగాలిగే దన గళన్ను బిడుతుర్లే. అవరు ఆ రింతి దనగళన్ను బోచే ఇరుతక్క జమినుగాలిగే బిట్టాగు అ దన గళన్ను యారాదరూ కోడెయిపుడక్కే కోదెరే అవగాళ మాల్హికురూ బందు ఆ దనగళన్ను కోడెపురన్ను మాద-ర్ మాదుత్తారే. ఈ ద్యుషియింద ఈ బందు విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్నాన్ తయారు మాడి అదన్ను బుపయోగ మాదుపంతక నంథుణె వాదిదిరే అదరింద బుపయోగవాగుత్తదే. నాను ఈ సభయ వేళ్ళయన్ను కేస్తు తేగెదుకోళ్లిదే ఎరదు నూజనే గళన్ను మాత్ర మాదుత్తేనే. ఈ విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ న్ను ఈ దేశిల్లి స్వాపనే మాదలు 25 నుంచి రూపాయిగళన్ను మాత్ర బిదిసిద్దార్ల. ఇదస్తు నోర్మదిరే జడన్ను కాయుగత మాదుపుడకై సకారరదచరిగే మనస్సు ఇదెయో జ్లువ్యోల్ ఎన్నుపంతక సంతయు బిరువుదిరింద సకారరదచరు అదన్ను నివారణే పూడబేకు. మత్తు ఈ విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ తుతుఫ పరిశీలించు మాత్ర ఇరుత్తదే ఎన్నుపుధా కల్పసెయిన్ను కోడుత్తదే. అధ్యింద అదన్ను కోగిలాదిసి ఈ విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ బొయిం ఆద సంస్కేర్యాగి బుఱుయివంతే, స్టీరవాగిరువంతే సకారదచరు మాదబేకు. మత్తు ఈ విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ గే తేపినింగ్ కోడువంతక కాలుక్కే బుత్తుమావాద ప్రచార మాదబేకు. అదరల్లి బుత్తుమావాద జనరన్ను నేరీసికేందు అవరు కేలన మాదుపుడకై ప్లోత్తుకు బిరువంతే తేపినింగ్ కోడబేకు. సకారదచరు వ్యోల్నాన్ ఇలాబేయపరిగే ఎష్ట్ జణ మాత్ర జ్యోత్తుత్తాపన్ను కోడుత్తారేయో అప్పో హన మాత్ర జ్యోత్తుపన్ను కోట్లు అవరు బుత్తుమావాద కేలనపన్ను మాదువంతే మాదబేకు. అచగన్ను అలక్కే మాదబారదు. ఈ విల్లేజ్ దిఫేన్స్ వ్యోల్ర్స్ జనగాలిగే కేప్పిన పెచ్చిగే బిరువంతక కేలనపన్ను మాదబేకేందు కేళి నాను నను మాత్రను ముగినుకేనే.

**Sri B. P. KADAM** (Karwar).—Mr. Speaker, the Mysore Village Defence Parties Bill, 1964 is before the Assembly. At the outset I would like to wholeheartedly welcome the spirit of the Bill, the intentions of the Bill. But when I say so I have my own observations to make. I personally want a very clean healthy society, a good society, a peace-loving society, a society in which people would exercise their rights and enjoy privileges. In the statement of objects and reasons the Minister has stated “during the period of emergency”. Even before the emergency was there, long back, this sort of village parties have been resorted to various parts of this country and also by Hitler in Germany. Immediately he came to power he had a second army. On the same lines Sri Morarji Desai had Home Guards. When the State police was in distress, the Homeguards used to be sent along with them. What was the work of the Homeguards—to carry on the Congress party work, to

(SRI B. P. KADAM)

carry on election propaganda. In peace times to be moving with all pomp like *bada Army sepoys*, guarding and aiding and almost giving entire guidance to their great village industry—the industry of bootleggers which is the only organised industry admitted by all honest people.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and reassemble tomorrow at 8.30 a. m.

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*The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 20th June 1964.*

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